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be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandize on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors.

And his Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall have effect from the day of the date thereof, with respect to any ship, together with its cargo, which may be captured subsequent to such day, on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this Order, although such voyage, at the time of the commencement of the same, was unlawful and prohibited under the said former Orders; and such ships, upon being brought in, shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured in a voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the Orders above-mentioned, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this Order, his Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships and their cargoes shall not be liable to condemnation, unless they shall have received actual notice of the present Order before such capture; or in default of such notice, until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this Order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the Orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and the 18th of May, 1808, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions therein, as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS I. by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, &c.

"People of Austria!—I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers, for the protection of the State.

"For these three years past I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any ways consistent with your welfare and with the independence of the State, however painful, have I spared, to secure your tranquillity and welfare by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavours proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also obliged to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred Head of the Church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions; Austria was to do homage to the *great empire*, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures for the independence of the State. Not only have ye answered my call, but the love of your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the Conqueror will not allow the Sovereign of his People, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his selfish views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself, disarmed, at his feet.—The disgraceful proposal was rejected; and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God, in the valour of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them out to glory, in you, my beloved people; our exertions for this war are great, but such they must be, in order to attain more securely the important end of self-preservation.

"What you have hitherto done, is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms, will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity and confidence constitute the real strength of a nation. You have evinced to them, and to this alone it is owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, nor disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Perseverant valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just, Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your prince and country. De-

pend ye on the paternal solicitude of your monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

Vienna, April 8, 1809.

REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

CROWN AND ANCHOR DINNER.

Yesterday the Meeting of the Friends of Reform was attended by above a thousand gentlemen, who dined together.

At five the doors of the Great Room were thrown open, and the room was full in a very few minutes. Several other rooms were also thrown open for the reception of the company who could not get admission into the Great Room.

Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Wardle, and several of the stewards, entered together, and were received with very loud applauses.

The first toast which was given after dinner was, "The King, and the principles which seated his family on the throne." This toast was premised by the Chairman (Sir Francis Burdett) with an observation, that the Sovereign was the person who was most deeply interested in the promotion of those measures, which they then assembled to promulgate. The toast was drank with loud applauses. The second toast was, "The People," and the third, "The progress of Public Opinion," which were also drank with loud applause.

Sir Francis Burdett then rose, and addressed the meeting in a speech, replete with eloquence, which our limits do not permit us to enter upon.

Major Cartwright afterwards moved the following resolutions, which were carried *nem. con.*

Resolved, 1. That it is the grand principle of the Constitution, that the people shall have a share in the government, by a just representation in Parliament.

2. That the long duration of Parliament greatly facilitates the corruption of the members, and removes that wholesome check or controul on their conduct, a frequent recurrence to the opinion of their constituents.

3. That in a petition presented to the House of Commons, on the 6th of May, 1793, it was offered to be proved at the bar, "that 154 individuals did, by their own authority, appoint, or procure the return of 307 members of that House," (exclusive of those from Scotland) "who are thus enabled to decide all questions in the name of the whole people of Great Britain."

4. That this meeting believes individual patronage in boroughs has increased since 1793—that the representation of Scotland is extremely influenced and unfree—that there are great defects in that of Ireland—and that in the English boroughs called OPEN, the returns are for the most part obtained for money: wherefore, upon the whole, it is the opinion of this meeting, that a great majority of the members of the Commons House, are so returned, that the Nation is not constitutionally represented; while yet it is taxed to support an expenditure of seventy millions sterling a year.

5. That in the Act (commonly called the Act of Settlement) which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, it was asserted, and recognized as the constitutional principle, that no person who "has an office or place of profit under the king, or receives a pension from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons."

6. That it appears, by a report laid on the table of the House of Commons in June last, that 78 of its members are in the regular receipt, under the crown, of 178,994*l.* a year.

7. That in 1782 it was declared by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons, that "seven or eight members of that House were sent there by the Nabob of Arcot, and that a foreign state in enmity to this country might procure a party to act for it under the mask and character of members of that House."

8. That such a state of representation is a national grievance.

9. That in every department of the state, into which inquiry has been made, scandalous corruptions and abuses have been detected.

10. That the exclusion of the public voice from all influence in, and the consequent corruption of the governments of the continental states, have been the causes of their subjugation.

11. That so long as the people shall not be fairly represented, corruption will increase; our debts and our taxes will accumulate: our resources will be dissipated; the native energy of the people will be depressed; and the country deprived of its best defence against foreign foes.

12. That to remedy the great and glaring evils of which we complain, it is not necessary to have recourse to theoretical speculations, or dangerous experiments in government, but to recur to the principles handed down to us by the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers.

13. That the remedy is to be found, and to be found only in a full and fair representation of all the people in the